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Canada
AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD



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Report for year ended 31 March 1944

1943/44

Together with Reviews of Activities of:-

Agricultural Food Board
Dairy Products Board
Meat Board
Special Products Board

Dominion Department of Agriculture
Confederation Building
Ottawa

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AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

Report for the Year Ended March 31st, 1944.

In the following pages the Board presents its fifth Annual Report. These annual reviews will be found convenient substitutes for the more detailed Progress Reports issued from time to time throughout the year. The activities of the Agricultural Food Board, the Meat Board, the Dairy Products Board, and the Special Products Board are also reviewed in the Report.

An Appendix is included showing the main financial assistance extended through the Agricultural Supplies Board since the outbreak of war and also the quantity and value of products exported to Great Britain and allied countries by the various Commodity Boards.

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AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

During 1943, the objectives for Canadian agriculture, as established at the Dominion-Provincial Conference held late in 1942 were in large measure accomplished and the overall tonnage of food produced was very substantially above pre-war levels. The immediate outlook calls for maintaining at least the full tonnage output of 1943 throughout 1944 and for the duration of the war, and also for the relief period immediately thereafter.

In December 1943, a three-day Dominion-Provincial Conference was held in Ottawa to chart the agricultural programme for 1944. Following the procedure of the previous year, preliminary reports on each commodity were prepared and distributed prior to the Conference to the official delegates. The work of preparing this material was done by a central committee representative of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Trade and Commerce, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and certain other Government Departments directly concerned with food requirements. The Conference was attended by officials of all Provincial Departments of Agriculture, as well as representatives of various producer organizations and representatives of the farm press. The Dominion Government was represented at the Conference by the Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, officers of the Agricultural Supplies Board, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and by members of the various committees that had prepared the reports presented for consideration. On the final day, the Ministers of Agriculture of most of the Provincial Governments were present. During the course of the Conference, addresses on the farm labour situation were made by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, and Mr. Arthur McNamara, Director of National Selective Service. Mr. H. H. Bloom, Administrator of Farm Machinery, discussed problems of machinery distribution with the Provincial Deputy Ministers of Agriculture. By happy chance, Col. J. J. Lewellin, British Minister of Food, was in Ottawa at the time and he was able to attend a session of the Conference and to address the delegates. He expressed keen appreciation of Canada's contribution of food to the United Kingdom, and appealed for continued efforts, particularly in supplying bacon and cheese.

Immediately the Conference concluded, a preliminary statement of 1944 production objectives was released and early in the new year, all the commodity reports together with the suggested objectives were published as a bulletin for distribution through Provincial Departments of Agriculture and other official agencies to act as a guide to agricultural workers in planning the national farm programme for 1944.

Organization. - During most of the year under review, the organization of the Board remained essentially as outlined in the previous Annual Report, that is, the Board itself with an Economic Adviser, a Technical Adviser on Equipment and Containers, a Technical Adviser on Fruit and Vegetable Processing, and Administrators responsible to the Board for supplies of seeds, feeds, fertilizers and pesticides, and flax fibre. As previously, the Administrators remained responsible to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for price ceiling policies.

Contacts with British Authorities, Etc. - Early in 1942 the British Food Mission established an office in Ottawa which enabled the Board to keep in close touch with representatives of the British Government. The Board also maintained contact with the British Ministries of Food and Supply through the High Commissioner's office in London.

The increasing requirements in the domestic market and the interrelation of agricultural supplies with the Government price ceiling policy necessitated close collaboration with the Food Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Meetings and Conferences, Etc. - During the year the Board held 82 regular meetings. Numerous conferences were also held between the Board and various groups interested in supply or other problems relating to Canada's war programme.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE PROVINCES

Sheep Expansion Programme. - Reference was made in the last Report of the Board to a conference held to discuss the Canadian sheep situation with particular reference to wool supplier. As a result of this conference, a programme was undertaken in May, 1942, covering a two-year period to assist the sheep industry in the following manner:

1. By the payment of freight on female stock purchased for breeding purposes;
2. By the loan of a pure bred ram for two years to a beginner in sheep raising who would establish a flock of not less than 15 ewes or ewe lambs and who would undertake to keep them as a breeding flock until their lamb crop of 1943 was raised.

As a result of the policy a great many ewes and well-grown ewe lambs, which normally would have been marketed for slaughter, were distributed in the fall of 1942 for increasing the size of existing flocks and many new flocks were established and supplied with rams on loan. Many carloads of surplus ewes from two to six years of age from ranges in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan were distributed for breeding purposes in the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and as far East as the Ottawa Valley. Selected ewe lambs produced in Ontario were widely distributed in old and new Ontario and over five thousand of the best ewe lambs reaching Montreal markets were selected for distributing as breeders in various sections of Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces the distribution of breeding females did not reach the proportions attained in the other provinces.

Purebred rams to the number of 875 were purchased in 1942 for loaning to beginners, and 153 were purchased in 1943, a total of 1,028, at a purchase cost of \$28,521.50, an average of \$27.75 per ram.

From transportation accounts received to April 30, 1944, it is estimated that freight was paid on about 33,000 ewes and ewe lambs since the inception of the policy. Total transportation charges on rams and female stock amounted to \$25,943.27.

Bonus on Clean Wool. - During 1943, a programme was authorized whereby the Dominion Government contributed an equal share (not exceeding two cents a pound) with any Provincial Government which paid a bonus on wool prepared in accordance with specified regulations as to cleanliness. The object of the bonus is not necessarily to obtain a greater quantity of wool, but rather to emphasize the importance to the farmer of improved quality in the Canadian wool clip both for wartime needs and for the future peacetime market. The bonus plan will be continued for the 1944 wool clip.

Conference on Canada's Agricultural Programme for 1944. - A Dominion-Provincial Conference was held in Ottawa during the year under review to establish production objectives for 1944. This Conference is covered in some detail in the introduction to this report.

Flaxseed. - The price for flaxseed for the 1944 crop was announced by the Government at \$2.75 a bushel, basis No. 1 C.W., in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver. Mr. T. J. Harrison, Chairman of the National Barley and Linseed Flax Committee, visited officials of the Departments of Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia on behalf of the Board in connection with the proposed 1944 flax acreage objective of 2.8 million acres. The Board's pamphlet on Flaxseed was revised and was given wide distribution in areas in Western Canada where flax can be grown to good advantage. While a combination of factors may prevent the full acreage objective being grown, all agencies interested in the production and handling of flax have shown a readiness to co-operate in obtaining as great a production as possible.

Rape Seed and Sunflower Seed. - Prices for these crops in 1944 continue in effect the prices established for the 1943 crop. The Canadian Wheat Board is authorized to pay five cents per pound for sunflower and six cents per pound for rape seed, of top grade, delivered f.o.b. shipping points to be designated by the Board. In order to ensure adequate supplies of these seeds, the Board purchased small quantities from the 1943 crop for seeding in 1944. Care was taken to obtain the best seed possible and, after cleaning and testing, it was sold to producers at cost price.

Home and Community Gardens. - Reference was made in the last Annual Report of the Board to a programme to encourage home and community wartime gardening. Through the co-operation of Provincial Departments of Agriculture and local organizations such as municipal councils, horticultural societies, women's institutes, service clubs, and a number of commercial firms, the programme was most successful. A survey conducted in the winter of 1943 showed that an estimated total of 57,500 tons of vegetables were grown in 1943 in 209,200 wartime gardens, the estimated number in Canadian cities and towns with a population of 1,000 or more. This quantity excludes the many thousands of wartime gardens in villages and on farms. The survey also revealed that 53 per cent of the 37,811 gardeners in seven cities and towns canned, dried, pickled, or conserved products for winter use. The 15 most popular vegetables grown in city wartime gardens were carrots, beets, beans, tomatoes, onions, potatoes, peas, lettuce, cucumbers, radishes, rhubarb, cabbage, turnips, sweet corn and swiss chard, in the order named. The substantial amount of vegetables grown in wartime gardens meant a considerable saving in transport facilities, in gasoline and wear on rubber tires, in addition to the important contribution to the food supply. The vegetables grown also enable larger quantities of vegetables from commercial gardens to be canned and dehydrated.

A similar programme will be undertaken during 1944 and the Board has revised its Special Pamphlet on wartime vegetable gardens and is arranging for a wide distribution together with a revision of the Pamphlet dealing with the control of insects and diseases in vegetable gardens.

Freight Assistance on Feeds. - The policy of freight assistance on the movement of live stock feeds from Fort William east and from Calgary/Edmonton west was continued throughout the year and certain additional steps were taken to accelerate the movement of grains to Eastern Canada. The feed situation is reviewed in detail in the section of the Feeds Administration.

Fertilizer Subventions. - The fertilizer subvention policy, first authorized in February, 1942, was extended in modified form to December 31st, 1943. The aim of the programme was to increase the available supply of fertilizers and to direct its use to essential food crops and to the feed crops which are so necessary in increasing the supply of meats, dairy and poultry products urgently needed in the war effort. With the object of encouraging the increased production on Canadian farms of clover, alfalfa and other legume crops as a means of providing home-grown proteins, a plan to assist financially those provinces which previously had provincially assisted agricultural liming policies was undertaken. During the year the fertilizer programme for the calendar year ending December, 1944, was announced. This is based on an equalization of transportation costs so that all farmers may obtain fertilizer at approximately the same price. A more complete review of these policies is included in the section of the Fertilizers and Pesticides Administration.

Dominion-Provincial Seed Programme. - A programme for the production of certain field root and vegetable garden seed, ordinarily imported chiefly from Europe was again undertaken. The activities of the Seeds Administration are reviewed elsewhere in this report.

Flax Fibre. - As in previous war years, all flax fibre with the exception of the comparatively small amount needed for the Canadian domestic trade was shipped to Great Britain and to the United States of America. The report of the Flax Fibre Administration appears later in this report and the quantities of flax exported appear in the report of the Special Products Board.

Information on Activities. - Throughout the year, progress reports were issued from time to time on the activities of the Board. These were provided to Provincial Departments of Agriculture in sufficient numbers to supply their principal officers and field workers, and were also sent to agricultural colleges and the farm press. Copies of special statements by the Board and other documents relating to the work of the Board were supplied to Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Wartime Pamphlets. - During the year under review, reprints were made of all pamphlets issued previously, the stocks of which had become exhausted during the year. An additional pamphlet entitled "High Quality Alfalfa Hay for Meal Production" was published, largely at the request of a number of producers who were experiencing difficulty in producing alfalfa hay of a sufficiently high quality to produce satisfactory meal. This pamphlet brings to 81 the number of special bulletins issued since the outbreak of the war. Two folders, one of wartime meat recipes, and the other giving suitable uses of and recipes for cereals, were published.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Board has the general responsibility of directing agricultural production, so far as possible, to those farm enterprises which will make available the farm products most needed on the domestic market and for export commitments to Great Britain and to allied countries. The actual purchase and forwarding of these supplies abroad is the responsibility of the Meat Board, the Dairy Products Board, and the Special Products Board. As reviews of the activities of these three Boards are included in this report, it is not necessary to make any additional comment under this section.

MISCELLANEOUS

Regulation of the Export of Seed Potatoes. - In order to ensure that a sufficient quantity of certified seed potatoes, including Foundation and Foundation A, remained in Canada for seeding, it was necessary to keep this product under export permit as in previous war years.

Permits for the export of certified seed potatoes were granted freely from harvest time until the crop statistics in November indicated that the potato crop was short compared with the previous year. Exports of Foundation grades during this period included those varieties known to be in plentiful supply, but permits were withheld for varieties known to be in short supply. The releases for export to November amounted to 1,110,454 bushels of certified seed and 133,306 bushels of Foundation grades, a total of 1,243,760 bushels. In view of the estimated short potato crop, this quantity, which was within one quarter of a million bushels of the total quantity exported from the 1942 crop, was considered to be the maximum which could safely be released at the time. Export permits were, therefore, withheld for the time being.

The January statistics indicated that the potato crop was considerably larger than previously estimated, and the export of varieties known to be in plentiful supply were permitted, but permits were withheld on carlots of varieties still required for seeding. At the end of March, it was definitely ascertained that dealers and growers were well supplied and the Board approved export permits for all varieties of seed, except certain varieties of Foundation grades required for local planting. A total of 1,628,357 bushels had been released for export by May 1st, 1944, which quantity included 199,729 bushels of Foundation grades. On May 1st, announcement was made that export permits on all varieties and grades of seed would be issued freely as from May 7th, 1944.

Vegetable Dehydration. - The last Annual Report of the Board contained a review of the arrangements made by the Board to plan for, and supervise the production of dehydrated vegetables. It was mentioned that in the late summer of 1942, the British Ministry of Food intimated that they would be interested in the purchase of quite large quantities of dehydrated vegetables and particularly dehydrated potatoes. In addition, dehydrated vegetables were also required for the Canadian armed forces. Prior to this time, the Board had undertaken experimental work in the production of dehydrated vegetables on a commercial scale by equipping a number of established Canadian dehydration plants with certain additional processing machinery.

During 1943 the Board assisted in the establishment of three additional vegetable dehydration plants in areas where surplus potatoes and vegetables are usually available. There are now fourteen plants throughout the Dominion processing vegetables. Two of the plants established in 1943 were loaned certain special machinery and the Board assisted in obtaining permits for construction and priorities for equipment for all three plants. Technical officials of the Board gave advice on the type of construction, the correct kind of equipment and its most suitable arrangement in the plant. Assistance in the operation of their plant was given to the new operators and, when necessary, to those who had been established previously.

The contracts for the manufacture of dehydrated vegetables during the past year were arranged through the Special Products Board and the amount produced, and the quantities shipped overseas, are shown in the section of the report dealing with that Board.

Whey for the Manufacture of Penicillin. - An interesting development during the year was an increased demand for whey for the production of lactose to be used in the preparation of the new drug Penicillin. The production of Penicillin is steadily increasing and the deep culture method which most manufacturers are now adopting requires even more lactose than earlier methods. The demand for lactose, therefore, seems likely to increase.

The Board was particularly interested in this demand for whey as, while the essential need for Penicillin was of course fully acknowledged, the value of whey as a feed for hogs, and whey powder for use in poultry and live stock feeds could not be overlooked in view of the tight live stock feed situation. It was possible, however, to make arrangements under which, while lactose was made available in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of Penicillin, farmers who wished could still obtain from cheese factories the whey they required for feeding hogs and whey powder was also made available for poultry and live stock feeds.

Six cheese factories in Eastern Ontario are now selling an average of 200,000 pounds of whey per day, and shortly will average up to 300,000 pounds per day. This latter quantity will produce about 2 tons of lactose and 4 tons of whey powder daily. The farmers are being paid 10 cents per hundred weight for their whey, and, in addition, their milk cans are washed at the cheese factory, an arrangement which appears to be entirely satisfactory to the shippers. About 10 per cent of the patrons of the six cheese factories are taking whey home for feeding to hogs and the whey powder is finding a good market for use in poultry and live stock feeds. Twenty-six additional factories in Eastern Ontario are anxious to sell their whey under similar arrangements but the processors are unable to accept more whey at present as they are running to full capacity.

Milkweed Rubber. - In the late spring of 1943, a request was received from the Department of Munitions and Supply asking the Board to undertake the production of some 600 acres of milkweed for the experimental extraction of milkweed gum. The Board's responsibility ceases when the crop is harvested and thereafter the National Research Council will undertake the experimental work involved in the extraction of the gum which will be used for commercial tests as to its suitability as a mixing agent to improve synthetic rubber.

The milkweed is being grown in Peterborough County, Ontario, where suitable land for this purpose is available and the crop is reasonably near to the extraction plant of the National Research Council at Ottawa. The Ontario Department of Agriculture is co-operating in the project and is taking an active part in instructing and supervising the farmers who are growing specified acreages under contract. As milkweed is a perennial plant, the first harvest will be in the fall of 1944. During 1943, a quantity of leaves from native stands of milkweed were collected by school children. This material was shipped to the National Research Council for preliminary tests early in 1944.

Farm Machinery and Equipment. - Through its technical adviser, the Board kept in close touch throughout the year with the office of the Administrator of Farm Machinery and also continued its activities in reviewing priorities received by the Department of Munitions and Supply for new building construction in the agricultural industry and for priorities for new machinery and equipment for agricultural processing.

Keeping the Public Informed. - In addition to the Progress Reports of the Board, special releases were made to the press from time to time respecting new developments, and statements of special interest to Dominion and Provincial officials and agricultural fieldmen were prepared for distribution. A series of newspaper advertisements appeared throughout the year. One stressed the importance of maintaining quality in hogs in order to meet Great Britain's requirements for bacon, hams and other pork products. A second advertisement acquainted farmers, both in the East and West, of the conditions under which feed grains could be purchased under the freight assistance policy. An advertisement supporting the wartime gardens campaign was published in April.

ASSISTANCE IN APPLE MARKETING

Assistance was continued to the apple growers of Nova Scotia and British Columbia to offset the serious loss of the overseas markets since the outbreak of war. Fortunately Great Britain was able to take fairly large quantities of both fresh and dried apple from the 1943 crop, and it was possible to dispose of the crop to better advantage than in previous war years.

Owing to the crop conditions and the general market situation, it was unnecessary to consider any assistance to the apple growers of Ontario.

The agreements for the marketing of the 1943 crop were briefly as follows:

British Columbia. - The Government agreed to assist in marketing a maximum quantity of 4,250,000 boxes of apples (less any sold outside of Canada) by the amount by which the total f.o.b. value of all sales was less than an average of \$1.30 a box for wrapped pack, \$1.20 per box unwrapped pack, or \$45.00 a ton on bulk apples. This latter figure represents 90 cents a box on bulk apples on the basis of 40 pounds being the average net weight of bulk apples per box. The Government further undertook to assist to the extent of 15 cents for each pound of evaporated Choice quality apples processed in excess of 750,000 pounds, the amount under this clause not to exceed \$112,500.00. The maximum assistance under the agreement was estimated at not in excess of \$412,500.00.

Actually no assistance was needed in marketing the fresh apples and the only assistance extended to British Columbia was in connection with the evaporated apple. It is expected that approximately \$55,000.00 will be required for this purpose.

Nova Scotia. - The Dominion Government undertook: (a) to pay industry assistance of 16 cents a pound for a maximum quantity of 10,000,000 pounds of Choice quality evaporated apple, (b) to pay industry assistance of 10 cents a pound for a further maximum quantity of 6,000,000 pounds of Choice quality and Standard quality evaporated apple; (c) the

Dominion Government further undertook to purchase all Choice quality evaporated apple packed for export at 12 cents a pound (1 cent below Wartime Prices and Trade Board ceiling) or in lieu to purchase Choice quality canned apple for the Department of Munitions and Supply. The Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board undertook to market a minimum of 250,000 barrels of fresh apples. As it was quite uncertain when the agreement was negotiated, whether the British Ministry of Food would be able to purchase any fresh apples, or indeed any of the evaporated product, the assistance had to be based on the possibility of a large quantity of fruit being processed. Actually 160,980 barrels of fresh apples were shipped overseas and 351,685 barrels were disposed of locally. In addition, of a contract with the United Kingdom for 250,000 barrels (1,500 long tons) of evaporated apple, 212,500 barrels (1,275 long tons) had been shipped by April 30th, 1944.

The total assistance extended to 31st March, 1944, was \$1,187,666.00 which sum will probably be the final measure of assistance.

SAFE-GUARDING SUPPLIES NEEDED IN PRODUCTION

FEEDS ADMINISTRATION

On October 13th, 1943, Mr. F. W. Presant, who had been Feeds Administrator since October 1st, 1941, resigned to return to his position in Toronto and his place was taken by Mr. J. G. Davidson, who had previously been Director of Feeds Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Montreal.

During the winter of 1942-43 considerable difficulty was experienced in moving sufficient grain from Western Canada to Eastern Canada for the use of live stock feeders in the east. This resulted from the extremely heavy demand on railway facilities brought about by the war together with conditions arising from a very severe winter. In an effort to guard, so far as possible, against a similar condition arising in the winter of 1943-44, two plans were announced by the Minister of Agriculture in the early summer of 1943.

The first plan provided for the establishment of a reserve of western feed grain in Eastern Canada by guaranteeing to pay certain specified accumulative charges on feeding grains which were brought down from Western Canada and held in storage in Eastern Canada for release as ordered by the Feeds Administrator, when required.

The second plan provided an incentive to farmers in Eastern Canada to buy western feed grains as early as possible and store them on their own farms to meet their feeding requirements in the winter of 1943-44. Farmers in the eastern provinces who bought western feed grains under this plan received a 3 cents per bushel subsidy for grain bought in August; 2 cents per bushel subsidy for grain bought in September; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel subsidy for grain bought in October; 1 cent per bushel subsidy for grain bought in November, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel subsidy for grain bought in December.

Other arrangements were also made to accelerate the movement of a greater quantity of grain from Western Canada to Eastern Canada. Cars of feed grains containing up to 3 per cent dockage (dockage includes weeds of any kind and chaff and dust that ordinarily would be removed in the terminal elevators to clean to the grade specified on the grade certificate) were permitted direct shipment from western country points to Eastern Canada without passing through the terminal elevators for cleaning and such grain was made eligible for freight assistance. Under this emergency measure grain by-passed the congested terminal elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur. It was at this point that a bottle-neck had developed, with many cars held awaiting cleaning before they could be moved east. Arrangements were also made with Mr. T. C. Lockwood, the Transport Controller, to do all possible to relieve the transportation difficulties which had arisen.

Since the establishment of the Feeds Administration in 1941, several subsidy programmes have been put into effect for the purpose of encouraging the production of livestock and poultry to meet increasing demand due to the war. The following analyses of the various subsidies show the quantity of grains and feeds on which the freight subsidy has been paid, together with the amount of money paid out for each subsidy since its inception. There are also comparative figures for the Government fiscal years of 1943-43 and 1943-44, in connection with the freight subsidy, which reflect the increased demand for Western grains and feeds in Eastern Canada, due, in a large measure, to a partial crop failure in Eastern Canada in 1943:

Freight Assistance Policy. - Under date of June 5th, 1942, Order in Council P.C. 4781 was passed extending this policy indefinitely for both Eastern Canada and British Columbia. The policy provides for the payment of freight on Western grown grains, and millfeeds made from Western wheat moving from Fort William or Port Arthur to points in Eastern Canada, and from either Calgary or Edmonton, whichever ever is the lesser, to British Columbia.

The following table shows the amount paid in freight assistance to each of the provinces against claims received from the effective date of the policies to March 31st, 1944:

Eastern Canada (October, 1941, to March 31st, 1944)

Ontario	\$11,705,890.50
Quebec	10,919,431.26
New Brunswick	1,941,232.50
Nova Scotia	2,589,553.80
Prince Edward Island	748,545.20

TOTAL EASTERN CANADA -- \$27,904,653.26

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Nov.18/41 to March 31/44) 2,730,214.41

\$30,634,867.67

Total for all Canada during Government fiscal year ending March 31st, 1944 -- \$ 16,003,574.95

The table below shows the total amount of each kind of Western grain and feed on which freight assistance claims were paid from the inception of the policy to the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1944; also the percentage of each kind of grain and feed:

SUMMARY EASTERN CANADA FREIGHT ASSISTANCE CLAIMS PAID
FROM OCTOBER 1941 to MARCH 31, 1944

	Wheat (Cwt.)	Oats (Cwt.)	Barley (Cwt.)	Rye (Cwt.)	Screenings (Cwt.)	Millfeeds (Cwt.)
Ontario	14,893,732	13,495,241	12,104,656	582,662	1,579,453	9,370,430
Quebec	9,104,198	7,220,044	10,140,992	122,774	862,909	13,995,246
New Brunswick	994,696	1,040,481	972,579	19,746	51,175	2,097,962
Nova Scotia	1,391,637	1,136,659	1,499,940	18,504	34,693	2,312,522
P. E. I.	558,201	251,350	63,203	2,984	5,555	544,422
Total - Cwt.	26,942,464	23,143,775	25,181,370	746,670	2,533,785	28,320,582
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
Totals -	44,904,107	68,069,926	52,461,187	1,333,339	126,689	1,416,029

PERCENTAGE OF EACH COMMODITY ON WHICH FREIGHT ASSISTANCE CLAIMS HAVE BEEN PAID FROM OCT. 1941 to MARCH 31, 1944

	%
Wheat	25.211
Oats	21.657
Barley	23.562
Rye	.699
Screenings	2.371
Millfeeds	26.5

SUMMARY BRITISH COLUMBIA FREIGHT ASSISTANCE CLAIMS PAID FROM NOVEMBER 1941 TO MARCH 31st, 1944.

	Wheat (Cwt.)	Oats (Cwt.)	Barley (Cwt.)	Rye (Cwt.)	Corn (Cwt.)	Screenings (Cwt.)	Millfeeds (Cwt.)
Total Cwt.	3,646,411	1,339,898	999,486	260	271,995	99,333	2,076,700
Total Bus.	6,077,352	4,529,112	2,082,054	464	485,705	(Tons) 4,967	(Tons) 103,835

PERCENTAGE OF EACH COMMODITY ON WHICH FREIGHT ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN PAID FROM NOVEMBER 1941 TO MARCH 31st, 1944

	%
Wheat	42.232
Oats	17.835
Barley	11.578
Rye	-
Corn	3.150
Screenings	1.153
Millfeeds	24.052

PERCENTAGE OF EACH KIND OF GRAIN AND FEED ON WHICH FREIGHT ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN PAID, BY PROVINCES

	Wheat %	Oats %	Barley %	Rye %	Corn %	Screenings %	Millfeeds %
Ontario	28.627	25.939	23.267	1.120	-	3.036	18.011
Quebec	21.966	17.420	24.469	.296	-	2.082	33.767
New Bruns.	19.216	20.099	18.787	.381	-	.988	40.529
Nova Sco.	21.766	17.777	23.459	.289	-	.542	36.167
P.E.I.	30.575	13.769	25.370	.163	-	.305	29.818
B. C.	42.232	17.835	11.578	-	3.150	1.153	24.052

COMPARISON OF FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ON WESTERN GRAIN AND FEED SHIPPED INTO EASTERN CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1942-43 AND 1943-44.

Fiscal Year 1942-43

	Wheat Bus.	Oats Bus.	Barley Bus.	Rye Bus.	Screenings Tons	Millfeeds Tons	Corn Bus.
Ontario	8,011,380	7,044,073	5,339,458	489,280	26,056	181,671	-
Quebec	5,764,235	6,380,900	5,808,273	144,545	19,554	304,935	-
New Brunswick	576,218	1,038,953	653,594	24,739	1,458	42,907	-
Nova Scotia	790,950	1,238,156	1,326,627	21,755	979	48,480	-
P.E.I.	336,668	297,647	351,696	3,211	188	10,868	-
Total							
East.Canada -	15,479,451	15,999,729	13,479,648	684,330	48,225	588,861	-
B. C.	2,221,233	1,536,047	744,510	127	3,392	37,946	241,955

Eastern Canada.....\$ 9,170,855.58
British Columbia.....\$ 1,003,856.01

FISCAL YEAR 1943-44

	Wheat Bus.	Oats Bus.	Barley Bus.	Rye Bus.	Screenings Tons	Millfeeds Tons	Corn Bus.
Ontario	12,715,980	27,337,897	16,369,629	177,573	29,072	216,597	-
Quebec	7,691,733	11,367,771	12,886,192	68,661	9,578	274,165	-
New Brunswick	799,547	1,548,218	1,171,800	6,846	683	44,430	-
Nova Scotia	1,309,717	1,651,376	1,490,700	1,686	419	49,049	-
P.E.I.	533,173	416,062	545,798	1,036	38	13,292	-
Total							
East.Canada -	23,050,150	42,321,324	32,464,119	255,802	39,790	597,533	-
B. C.	3,023,768	2,339,053	1,100,202	-	985	53,649	127,071

Eastern Canada.....\$ 14,643,431.80
British Columbia.....\$ 1,360,143.15

Food Wheat Payment Policy. - The Feed Wheat Payment Policy, which became effective on August 1st, 1942, provided for a payment of eight cents per bushel on wheat grown in Western Canada when such wheat is used for feed for livestock and poultry in Canada. Due to the advance in wheat prices during the fall of 1943, this payment was increased from eight cents to twenty-five cents per bushel effective from November 15th, 1943. The payment now applies to Manitoba Number Four Northern Wheat and grades of equal or lower value - thus the higher grades of milling wheat are not eligible for this payment.

The following table shows the amount paid in claims from the date of inception of the policy to March 31st, 1944:

British Columbia	\$ 533,963.30
Alberta	185,068.76
Saskatchewan	21,631.20
Manitoba	57,901.22
Ontario (Western Ontario)	26,681.33
Ontario	2,111,371.82
Quebec	1,268,632.37
New Brunswick	196,841.58
Nova Scotia	250,443.82
Prince Edward Island	131,427.33

\$ 4,783,962.73

Alfalfa Meal Subsidy. - In order to encourage the processing of the greatest possible amount of alfalfa meal for feed, provision was made for a subsidy payment to processors of \$3.00 a ton under authority of Order in Council 15th February, 1943, P. C. 705.

The amount paid out in claims to manufacturers of alfalfa meal from the inception of the subsidy until March 31st, 1944 was \$64,479.07.

Millfeeds. - The domestic demand for millfeeds throughout 1943 continued to greatly exceed supply, even though less than 10% of the available volume was exported. Exports were again restricted to those countries whose only source of supply is from Canada such as Newfoundland and the British West Indies. Even with mills working to capacity there is little prospect of supply meeting demand and the object of the Administration has been to endeavour to regulate distribution of what is available as equitably as possible.

Protein Feeds. - During 1943 and into the first few weeks of 1944, the supply of protein feedstuffs in Canada was tight. Cottonseed meal was imported from Brazil and Haiti and sold through the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation to the trade with buyers from Alberta in the West and Nova Scotia in the East getting a fair share. The early part of 1944 saw increased slaughterings of livestock which eased the shortage of meat by-products and an excellent fishing season off the British Columbia coast amplified the supply of fishmeal.

Toward the end of the year vegetable proteins were more plentiful because of increased crushing capacity and an arrangement whereby the United States made available approximately 2,000 tons of Soyabean Meal monthly.

FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES ADMINISTRATION

FERTILIZERS

Arranging for Supply of Fertilizer Required in Canada. - A survey was made of the requirements for meeting the crop production programme for the year, and to provide a basis for arranging sufficient supply. It was found that about 500,000 tons of all kinds of fertilizer would be needed. Supplies were obtained by promoting production in the fertilizer plants in Canada and by obtaining allocations from Combined Food Board for additional fertilizers to meet the need. As a result, relatively few farmers were unable to obtain fertilizers in 1943 despite the over-all tight supply situation.

Fertilizer Production. - During the year Canadian production of superphosphate increased from 90,000 to 160,000 tons. Sulphate of ammonia from 150,000 to 210,000 tons; cyanamid from 200,000 to 250,000 tons; and mixed fertilizers from 300,000 to 400,000 tons. 41,000 tons of potash K_2O was obtained from from the United States and Russia, an increase of 10,000 tons over that of 1942. Total consumption of fertilizers in Canada in 1943 approximated 500,000 tons as against 400,000 tons used in 1942 and 275,000 tons in 1939. There are seven fertilizer chemical plants, 39 dry mixing plants, 40 mixing stations and approximately 15,000 fertilizer agents and distributors in Canada.

Direction of Fertilizer Use. - This was done through setting up an Advisory Committee known as the "National Agronomic Committee," which consisted of agronomic specialists, members of the Provincial Fertilizer Boards. This Committee advised the Administration regarding grades for the different crops in each of the provinces. The necessary steps were then taken to direct manufacture and use accordingly. This was accomplished in part by Orders issued under Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Direction of Distribution of Fertilizers. - All importations of materials for fertilizer plants were brought under allocation so that each plant would produce at capacity and none would receive more supply than could be used. The five Eastern provinces were divided into distribution zones, each plant was given a zone to supply equivalent to its production capacity. Over-export of supplies of domestic production were prevented by controlling all exports under permit.

Fertilizer Subsidies. - Subsidies on fertilizers to promote their use on feed crops were paid from the appropriation of the Agricultural Supplies Board. These subsidies applied to the five Eastern provinces and British Columbia. The number of farmers who participated and the amounts paid were as follows:

	<u>Number of Farmers Who Participated</u>	<u>Total Amount Paid</u>
Prince Edward Island	3,664	\$ 20,602.99
Nova Scotia	11,959	56,775.28
New Brunswick	9,456	51,277.56
Quebec	63,148	341,278.00
Ontario	71,951	347,904.40
British Columbia	2,107	10,980.25
Grand Totals	162,285	\$ 828,818.48

This subsidy programme increased the use of fertilizer perhaps 40 per cent on feed crops and unquestionably has had the effect of increasing the supply of meat, dairy and poultry products which depend on ample feed supply for livestock and poultry.

Import Subsidies. - The Fertilizers Administration, through the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, subsidized importers of materials used in fertilizer manufacture, when such was necessary to prevent piercing the price ceilings and to equalize as far as possible fertilizer costs to farmers. If this had not been done prices, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, would have advanced in 1943 several dollars per ton, due to discontinuation of water shipping at cheap rates from American sources of supply. These fertilizer materials had to be shipped from the States by rail to the Maritimes at several dollars per ton higher freight rates. The same applied to a lesser extent to Quebec and Ontario. The import subsidies were paid to equalize with laid-down costs in Ontario, using Toronto as the base point. Imports on nitrate of soda into British Columbia were subsidized to keep the cost down to \$46.00 per ton f.o.b, Vancouver and Westminster so as to protect the price ceiling. Total subsidies on this account as at the end of the present fertilizer year, i.e. July 1st, 1944, are expected to approximate \$1,500,000.

Domestic Freight Subsidies. - When it was necessary to transport fertilizers of domestic production to distant points in Canada owing to local supply being short, the difference in freight costs between the distant and local sources was paid under authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 5482.

Total domestic freight subsidies during the fertilizer year approximated \$50,000.

Fertilizer Purchases. - For meeting extra requirements in the spring of 1943, 5,000 tons of British sulphate of ammonia and 5,000 tons of Russian potash were bought and distributed under the direction of the Fertilizers Administration. The buying was handled through Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The money outlay was about \$400,000, most of which was recovered when the selling to Canadian manufacturers and wholesalers was completed. The loss absorbed was to preserve the price ceilings.

Fertilizer Prices. - Prices of fertilizer to farmers in 1943 in the five Eastern provinces and British Columbia, where most of the fertilizer is used in Canada, averaged about \$2.00 per ton lower than in 1942. In Eastern Canada, this was due mostly to zoning the distribution from each plant, which in turn reduced the cost of selling and freights. The saving was passed on to the farmer.

Despite equalized costs of manufacture and freights resulting from present Government policies, there is still some variation in the price of fertilizer to farmers in the different provinces. This is due to unequal discounts to dealers in the different provinces. In the Maritimes the average dealers' discount is \$2.50 per ton; in Quebec, \$1.50 per ton; in Ontario eight per cent of farmer's price, and in British Columbia \$3.00 per ton.

Manufacturers' profits during the year in all provinces were essentially the same, about four per cent of over-all costs.

Combined Food Board. - Representation on the Fertilizer Committee under Combined Food and Raw Materials Boards of the United Nations was maintained throughout the year. Monthly meetings were attended at Washington and the programme of the Committee with respect to Canada carried out. This work consisted essentially of:

- (a) The obtaining and presentation of Canadian fertilizer production figures. These figures were added to the over-all stock pile of the United Nations for allocation purposes. The figures change month by month according to actual production.

- (b) Compiling and presenting Canada's case for allocations according to crop requirements and essentiality.
- (c) Participating in the allocating to all countries from the over-all stock pile according to need for food and other crop production.
- (d) Directing Canadian exports according to the allocations made by the Combined Food Board.

Agricultural Lime. - A mining engineer of long experience in quarrying and grinding limestone was made available to each Provincial Government, as a consultant for increasing production for use of farmers. He visited most of the larger producing quarries and assisted gratuitously the operators to plan their production. The result was a general increase in production in the five Eastern provinces and British Columbia, from 250,000 tons to about 400,000 tons without the use of more labour and in most cases more machinery.

The production and distribution of ground limestone for farmers was encouraged also under Order-in-Council P.C. 7543 which provides for the payment of subsidies to the provinces up to 75 cents per ton of agricultural lime produced or distributed under the direction of the province. In its application the province is required to pay an amount equal to that claimed from the Dominion.

In the present fiscal year the provinces will pay on this account approximately \$225,000 and the Dominion \$225,000.

On account of a ground limestone shortage in British Columbia in 1943, some 4,000 tons of dehydrated lime were bought and distributed for liming the soil in that province. The buying was handled through Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation of Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The Corporation absorbed \$1.00 per ton of the \$8.50 per ton purchase price, in preserving the price ceilings.

PESTICIDES

Pesticides include the wide variety of chemicals and proprietary products used in pest control, as insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, rodent poisons, weed killers and fumigants.

A "Pesticides Requirements Committee" was set up, with the Dominion Entomologist as Chairman and the Head of each Division of the Science Service, Department of Agriculture, as members. This Committee advises the Administration as to where and the quantity required of each pesticide material. Arrangements for the necessary supply and distribution were then made. The supplies were sufficient, subject to some restrictions as to use and were obtained by promoting an increase in Canadian manufacture and by allocations from the War Production Board of the United States. Domestic distribution was directed in co-operation with trade Committees which function under the Pesticides Administration.

Production in Canada in 1943 of such principal pesticides as lead and calcium arsenates, paris green, lime-sulphur solutions, copper fungicides, tar acid disinfectants, gopher poisons, warble powders, fly sprays and spray lime, was increased about 25 per cent over 1942 production.

Imports in 1943 of such materials as copper sulphate, nicotine sulphate, paradichlorobenzene, cyanides, perchlorates, rotenone and synthetic insecticides, which materials are not made in Canada, increased about 20 per cent over the 1942 imports. As with fertilizers, domestic supplies of pesticides were protected by requiring all exports to be subject to permit.

An emergency supply of copper sulphate of 500 tons was bought through Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation and placed in the Maritimes for use against potato blight, and in Western Ontario a supply of paradichlorobenzene was similarly obtained through the Corporation for use against the peach borer.

Import subsidies for preserving the price ceilings, totalling \$156,000., were paid under the direction of the Pesticides Administration by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation on copper sulphate, nicotine sulphate, rotenone, strychnine and spray lime.

SEEDS ADMINISTRATION

Field Root and Garden Vegetable Seeds. - Measures taken since early in the war to ensure supplies of certain field root and garden vegetable seeds, formerly supplied chiefly from European countries now under enemy control, or from the United States, were continued. Contracts have been entered into between the Agricultural Supplies Board and the growers for the production of certain specified kinds of seed. Any seed which the growers cannot dispose of through commercial trade channels for use in Canada, is purchased by the Government at the price agreed to by contract. The contracts with growers are arranged in co-operation with Provincial Seed Production Committees.

In the beginning, the purchase guarantee was a joint one, whereby the Dominion and Provincial governments shared equally the cost of any seed which might have to be purchased. Biennial seeds contracted for in 1942, and produced in 1943, were under this arrangement. In this manner, it is expected that some seed which the growers were unable to market will be purchased from the 1943 production. Because the need for assuring sufficient seed has become national in character, the Dominion government now assumes full responsibility for guaranteeing the purchase of any seed contracted for production in 1944 or 1945.

Under the Board's programmes, sufficient acreage was contracted, or is being contracted, to provide for the following estimated production:

Biennials for 1944 Seed Production. - Beet 126,000 pounds; cabbage 5,000 pounds; carrot 116,800 pounds; cauliflower 2,300 pounds; onion 110,000 pounds; parsnip 20,400 pounds; swede 216,800 pounds; mangel 300,000 pounds.

Annuals for 1944 Production. - Bean 89,000 pounds; corn 20,000 pounds; cucumber 27,000 pounds; lettuce 35,000 pounds; radish 40,000 pounds; spinach 48,000 pounds.

Biennials for 1945 Seed Production. - Beet 175,000 pounds; cabbage 32,000 pounds; carrot 135,000 pounds; cauliflower 2,000 pounds; onion 112,000 pounds; parsnip 22,400 pounds; swede 115,000 pounds; mangel 140,000 pounds.

The inducement provided by this programme, along with contracts between the Special Products Board and producers for the British Ministry of Food, has resulted in a very great expansion in vegetable seed production in Canada. Final estimates of the 1943 production of field root and vegetable seeds in Canada, place the value to the grower of such seeds produced at \$2,672,000., as compared with a total value of \$1,214,000. in 1942, and \$460,000. in 1941.

Stock Seed. - The programme for the production in Canada of elite stock seed of various kinds and varieties, is being continued with the co-operation of the Horticultural and Forage Crop Divisions of the Experimental Farm Service, Ottawa, whose personnel provide the necessary technical supervision. The seed is being grown throughout Canada at Experimental Farm Stations, provincial agricultural institutions, and by reliable stock seed growers of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Alfalfa, Clovers and Grasses. - Seed production of the principal kinds included under this heading, was sufficient to meet requirements in Canada for 1944. The production of practically all kinds, except alfalfa, was greater in 1943 than in 1942. The estimated value to the grower of these seeds in 1943 was \$6,900,000. as compared with \$3,113,000. in 1942, and \$5,165,100. in 1941. There was a surplus of varying amounts, over Canadian requirements, of alfalfa, alsike, alsike and white clover mixture, red clover,

sweet clover, timothy, brome grass, crested wheat grass, Canada blue grass, creeping red fescue, and Western rye grass. Exportable surpluses of red clover, alsike, alfalfa, and alsike and white clover mixture, were handled by the Seed Export Office of the Special Products Board.

Oil-Bearing Seeds. - In order to assure adequate supplies of sunflower and rape seed for seeding in 1944, the Board purchased small amounts of these seeds from the 1943 crop for distribution in 1944. Care has been taken to assure that the best possible seed is purchased, and after being cleaned and tested, it is being re-sold to producers at cost price.

Grains. - It was realized in the fall of 1943 that there was a shortage of practically all grains in Eastern Canada for seeding in the spring of 1944. Supplies of good seed grain were available in Western Canada and the Provincial Governments concerned undertook to bring to the East sufficient seed grains to meet the requirements of farmers in their respective provinces.

FLAX FIBRE ADMINISTRATION

General Comment. - The acreage planted to fibre flax in 1943 compared to 1942 was reduced by about 13,000 acres, due to extremely bad seeding conditions and some dissatisfaction among producers in regard to price. Unsatisfactory growing conditions during 1943 resulted in the harvesting of a rather poor crop with subsequent low yields and poor quality. This crop condition gave rise to difficult grading problems.

Construction of Mills. - In spite of a sharp reduction in acreage the number of scutching mills increased and approval was granted during the year for the construction of five new mills representing new organizations; two new mills destroyed by fire were replaced and expansion of existing organizations accounted for three further mills. Three of these mills are under construction and will be completed for the processing of the 1944 crop.

Statistics. - The following table will indicate the progress of the industry since the commencement of the war in relation to mills and production.

Processing Years (Sept.15-Sept.14)	No. of Mills	No. of Acres Planted	Estimated Tons	
			Graded Scutched Flax	Graded Scutched Tow
1939-40	8	8,306	538	1,806
1940-41	16	20,275	1,020	1,499
1941-42	35	44,467	1,455	3,877
1942-43	38	47,070 (1)	1,479 (3)	3,177 (3)
1943-44	43	35,000 (2) (x)	1,550 (4) (x)	3,520 (4) (x)

- (1) Total acreage including crop intended for seed and green tow.
- (2) For spinnable fibres only.
- (3) Includes the production from 5,000 acres of crop carried over from preceding year 1941-42.
- (4) Estimate based on about 8,000 acres of crop carried over from 1942-43 year plus all 1943 plantings if processed before September 15th, 1944.
- (x) Estimated.

Inspection and Grading. - All spinnable flax fibres are graded in accordance with approved grade standards through regulation established under authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 8590, November 4th, 1941, and acceptable to the British Flax Control and the Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

During the year 3,275,906 pounds of scutched flax and 6,612,437 pounds of scutched tow were graded.

For the purpose of clarification the descriptive grade standards were amended in regard to nomenclature and definition of grades, but did not include any basic change that would interfere with the previously fixed standards which are statutory in nature.

REPORTS OF ALLIED BOARDS

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AGRICULTURAL FOOD BOARD

As mentioned in the last Annual Report of the Agricultural Supplies Board, the Agricultural Food Board was created by Order-in-Council P.C. 1563 on March 1st, 1943. In co-operation with the Agricultural Supplies Board, the Agricultural Food Board assists in the development of programmes of the Department of Agriculture for the wartime production of food. Among its other duties, the Board is responsible for the payment of subsidies which may be necessary to assure the required production of essential foods. The necessary production must be assessed in the light of commitments for Great Britain and of the requirements for Canada and the allied nations.

Dairy Subsidies. - Early in the year under review the Board gave immediate attention to a programme for increased production of dairy products, and conferred with the Food Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and representatives of the producer organizations and Provincial Milk Boards. A programme of subsidies was recommended and was approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 2709 on April 2nd, 1943.

During the summer of 1943 the Board examined the entire position respecting milk production both for fluid milk and for other dairy products in the light of domestic requirements, supplies needed for our armed forces, together with the amount of cheese and canned milk, etc., required for export to the United Kingdom, and on September 9th, 1943, under Order-in-Council P.C. 7142, the rates of subsidy were increased and the following schedule was authorized for the period October 1st, 1943 to April 30th, 1944:

1. 55 cents per hundred pounds to producer-distributors of fluid milk and of such milk bought by distributors for fluid milk consumption as the Agricultural Food Board may direct;
2. 30 cents per hundred pounds of milk used for concentration purposes - condensed milk, evaporated whole milk, evaporated skim milk, whole milk powder, skim milk powder;
3. 30 cents per hundred pounds of milk used in the manufacture of cheddar cheese;
4. 8 cents per pound of butterfat delivered during the period October 1st, 1943, to December 31st, 1943; and 10 cents per pound of butterfat delivered from January 1st, 1944 to April 30th, 1944.

The total amount paid in subsidies on dairy products during the fiscal year 1943-44 is as follows:

Fluid milk at 25 cents	\$ 2,632,908.82	
" " " 55 cents	<u>6,289,085.60</u>	\$ 8,921,994.42
Butterfat at 8 cents	\$ 15,954,297.21	
" " " 10 cents	<u>3,050,353.30</u>	19,004,650.51
Concentrated milk at 30 cents	\$ 638,675.61	
" " " 25 cents	<u>234,065.52</u>	872,741.13
Cheddar Cheese milk at 30 cents	\$ 1,171,557.64	
		<u>1,171,557.64</u>
		<u>\$ 29,970,943.70</u>

Canning Crops. - In 1942 the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation paid a subsidy to the producers of tomatoes, corn, peas and beans, and early in 1943 representations were made to the Agricultural Food Board that the increased cost of production together with the scarcity of labour would, at the price levels which were then effective, result in a reduction in the acreage of these canning crops in 1943, and that producers would substitute other crops which are cheaper to produce and require less labour. Consequently, in order to ensure production of the minimum requirements of these crops, the Board, under Order-in-Council P.C. 2/2105, dated March 16th, 1943, was authorized to pay a subsidy to the producers of these vegetables as follows:

Tomatoes	-	\$ 3.00	per ton	
Corn	-	4.00	" "	
Peas	-	10.00	" "	(shelled weight)
		2.00	" "	(straw weight)
Green or Wax Beans	-	7.50	" "	

The total amount paid in subsidies on these canning crops during the fiscal year 1943-44 was \$945,441.06.

Fruit for Jam. - A serious shortage of berries for the manufacture of jam was anticipated in the spring of 1943, and after an exchange of views with the Foods Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Agricultural Food Board considered that certain provisions would be necessary to ensure the 1943-44 production of jam at a level at least as high as the production in 1942-43. At that time it was not considered expedient to permit any general increase in the maximum prices for jams, but it was obvious that the jam manufacturers would be limited in competing with the prices which would be obtainable in the marketing for fresh consumption, of any jam fruit in short supply. Under Order-in-Council P.C. 1/4225, dated May 21st, 1943, the Board was authorized to pay to the growers through the processors, a schedule of subsidies on fruit to be used in the manufacture of jam, such subsidies to be included by the manufacturers in their purchase prices of the fruit.

Rate:

(a) In British Columbia:

1. Strawberries - 6 cents per pound of No. 1 Jam grade and 4 cents per pound of No. 2 Jam grade, added to a minimum net purchase cost of 6 cents per pound;
2. Raspberries - 3 cents per pound, added to a minimum net purchase cost of 11 cents per pound;
3. Loganberries - 3 cents per pound added to a minimum net purchase cost of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound;
4. Gooseberries and Currants - 3 cents per pound added to a minimum net purchase cost of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

(b) In Ontario and east thereof:

1. Strawberries - 3 cents per pound added to a minimum net purchase cost of 9 cents per pound or $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents per quart - purchases by the quart to be calculated as 20 ounces;
2. Raspberries - 3 cents per pound added to a minimum purchase cost of 10 cents per pound or $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents per quart - purchases by the quart to be calculated as 18 ounces;
3. Loganberries - 3 cents per pound;
4. Gooseberries and Currants - 3 cents per pound.

A total of \$261,025.06 was paid in subsidies on fruit for jam during the fiscal year 1943-44.

DAIRY PRODUCTS BOARD

The fourth agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom covering the shipment of cheese and evaporated milk and the first agreement covering shipments of creamery butter terminated with the close of the fiscal year under review.

The 1943-44 cheese agreement provided for the shipment of 150,000,000 pounds of cheese from the production of the year beginning April the 1st, 1943. The agreed prices were 20 cents per pound for First Grade, 19½ cents for Second Grade and 19 cents for Third Grade, f.o.b. factory shipping point or grading station shipping point. Under the agreement, 114,436,416 pounds of cheese valued at \$23,365,520.50 were shipped to the United Kingdom.

The 1943-44 agreement with respect to evaporated milk provided for the shipment of 300,000 cases (48-16 oz. tins per case, British Standard), from the production of the year beginning April the 1st, 1943. The price was \$4.75 per case, f.o.b. ocean steamer or railway car, Montreal, Vancouver or New Westminster. The total amount of evaporated milk delivered under the agreement was 300,828 cases, valued at \$1,428,933.00.

The 1943-44 butter agreement provided for the shipment of a minimum of 7,000,000 pounds of creamery butter during the period September the 1st to October the 31st, 1943, at a price of 41½ cents per pound First Grade and 40½ cents per pound Second Grade, f.o.b. ocean steamer or railway car, Montreal. Under this agreement, 7,088,508 pounds of butter valued at \$2,939,555.50 were shipped to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom.

In accordance with an arrangement between the Department of Agriculture and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Dairy Products Board was authorized to purchase creamery butter during the month of April, 1943, to support the market at the ceiling price of 35 cents per pound, basis First Grade, delivered to the Board in Ontario or in Quebec as directed; and in accordance with Order-in-Council P.C. 2709, April the 2nd, 1943, the Board supported the market by purchasing First Grade creamery butter at the monthly minimum prices set forth in the Order-in-Council. During the year under review 15,875,279 pounds of creamery butter were purchased, valued at \$5,156,891.39. At the end of the fiscal year under review, a total of 15,338,992 pounds of creamery butter, valued at \$5,867,408.80, were sold by the Board for export and to the domestic trade. (The total amount sold includes the quantity as already referred to as being shipped to the British Ministry of Food.)

The principal control measures issued by the Board during the year under review were as follows: All Cheddar cheese manufactured in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec during the period June the 1st, 1943, to the 22nd of December, 1943, both days inclusive, was requisitioned for disposal through exporters licensed by the Board. In order to obtain the maximum production of whole milk Cheddar cheese, an Order was issued prohibiting the manufacture of skim milk Cheddar cheese in Ontario and Quebec. Orders were issued controlling the interprovincial movement of creamery butter in the three prairie provinces when shipments were greater than 1,000 pounds. This control measure was necessary in order to direct butter from the surplus areas into other sections of the Dominion where local supply was inadequate to meet current needs. The original Order of the Board limiting sales of ice cream was rescinded and a new Order passed, effective on and after the 1st of April, 1943, controlling the amount of ice cream which might be manufactured by restricting the volume of the ice cream mix or sherbet mix manufactured during any one quarter in the year to the volume manufactured during the corresponding quarter of the basic period, April the 1st, 1941, to March the 31st, 1942. The Order provides exemption for sales to the Armed Forces.

MEAT BOARD

By Order-in-Council P.C. 4187 of June 3rd, 1943, the Bacon Board was reconstituted as the Meat Board, with responsibility to carry out all contracts or agreements for meat exports entered into by the Canadian Government with any external Government or its agency. The Order did not affect the personnel of the Board.

The Fourth Bacon Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom was completed on December 25th, 1943. Deliveries to the British Ministry of Food included 675,165,549 pounds of Wiltshire sides and cuts, at the Board purchase price of \$145,074,731.56; 11,844,857½ pounds of offals at \$1,398,822.86; 12,695,571 pounds of canned meats at \$3,571,862.31; and 761,003 bundles of casings at \$975,940.74.

While purchases for delivery under the 4th contract did not commence until the week ending November 21st, 1942, prices paid by the Board were revised to the level of the new contract price, commencing October 5th. The price paid by the United Kingdom for Grade A Wiltshires delivered Canadian seaboard was \$21.75 per 100 pounds throughout the Agreement, and on the basis of that price, the Board was able to pay a price of \$21.95 per 100 pounds for Grade A No. 1 Sizeable. The price for Grade A No. 1 Sizeable was, however, advanced by the Board to \$22.70. This provided an increase in hog prices of approximately 50 cents per 100 pounds and up to the price which subsequently obtained under the 1944-45 Agreement. In this way reserve funds built up from the previous year's operations were passed back to producers, even while the 1943 bacon contract price was still in force, as far as the Board was concerned, and hog deliveries were being geared up to an all-time record.

The demand for the Canadian product was increased during the year by reason of the following:

1. An increase in the United Kingdom contract from 600 to 675 million pounds;
2. Increases in domestic requirements for military purposes, ships stores and Red Cross;
3. Increases in supplies to other British Empire countries, and
4. Expanding civilian distribution in Canada.

This total demand was fully equal to the hog output of the Dominion, which far exceeded any previous annual marketings in the history of the country, despite the fact that on October 25th, Meat Board Order No. 3 was instituted, providing for removal of certain restrictions on slaughtering of hogs for domestic outlets and the domestic sale of pork products. This easing of restrictions on domestic consumption was amply justified by the subsequent all-time record hog runs which have extended far into the current contract and have been quite adequate to the discharge of all contracts and allocations to date.

The hog production goal for 1943 was eight million head. The objectives conference at which this goal was established was held in December, 1942. A pig crop is approximately one year in the making and the programme initiated late in the year of 1942 could not bear fruit until the beginning of the next pig year, which commenced October 1st, 1943. From October 1st, 1943 to May 27th, 1944, inclusive, inspected slaughterings of hogs totalled approximately 6,846,000 outdistancing all deliveries for a like period. With four months remaining until the end of the present pig year, only 1,154,000 hogs are required to reach 8,000,000 head for the twelve months. It is evident therefore that that number will be far exceeded.

This all-time record production puts a severe strain on packing house and storage capacities and other facilities required in handling and processing hogs. Despite these difficulties, all sources of demand have been filled and plans are now being formulated to handle whatever further increases may be forthcoming. The application of the Federal Government premiums of

\$3.00 and \$2.00 per head on A and B1 grade hogs respectively, as from January 24th, 1944, undoubtedly arrested any lagging interest in breeding during the late winter and spring, so a further record may well be established.

Equalization payments made through the Meat Board to producers, where hogs were required to be shipped East from Winnipeg as a means of relieving the overload on Western packing house killing capacity, gave considerable relief in the handling of a seasonal peak of unusual dimensions.

1944-45 Bacon Contract. - The current bacon contract with the United Kingdom, covers the years 1944-45 and is for a minimum quantity during those two years of 900,000,000 pounds. Approximately 500,000,000 pounds was the objective set for delivery in 1944. It seems obvious, however, from purchases to date and the prospective hog supplies available for export, that this quantity will be greatly exceeded and that the total exports to the United Kingdom during 1944 may well be in excess of the 675,000,000 pounds exported in 1943. Negotiations are under way with the British Ministry of Food with a view to extending this contract to cover a four-year period, 1944-47, inclusive, for a minimum quantity of bacon to be mutually agreed upon.

Meat Products. - Order-in-Council P.C. 4187, under which the Bacon Board was merged into the Meat Board, provided that all licenses, orders or requirements issued by the Bacon Board should remain in full effect until suspended or cancelled by the Meat Board if so required. One of the specific purposes in the establishing of the Meat Board was to implement arrangements necessary for the support of cattle prices by accumulating stocks of surplus beef for export to the United Kingdom. Canada has negotiated an agreement to supply all surplus stocks of beef to Great Britain.

On September 22nd, 1943, Meat Board Requirement No. 86 was issued, specifying weights and qualities of carcass beef eligible for delivery to the Board for stock piling or export and, before beef of export specifications could be frozen for storage, permission from the Board became necessary. Concurrently, the price schedule for beef was released and this was designed to establish a floor price for carcass beef 2-1/4 cents below the Prices Board ceiling from September 22nd to December 18th, 1943. Provision was made for subsequent one-half cent increases in the floor on December 20th, February 7th, March 20th and April 24th.

SPECIAL PRODUCTS BOARD

The Special Products Board was created by Order-in-Council P.C. 2520, on April 15th, 1941. The purpose of the Board as originally set up was to regulate the export to the United Kingdom of any product of agriculture processed or unprocessed, except bacon or dairy products, pursuant to agreements made between the Government of Canada and the United Kingdom. Its powers, however, were extended by Order-in-Council P.C. 2164, dated March 20th, 1942, to include agreements with any Government or the accredited representative of any Government in the British Empire or of any nation allied with Great Britain in the present war. The Board has quite wide powers to enable it to perform the function for which it was intended.

The work of the Board has been divided into five sections, namely, the Poultry Products Section, Fruit and Vegetable Section, Flax Fibre Section, Field and Vegetable Seeds Section, and Certified Seed Potato Section. A manager has been appointed to direct the work of each Section.

POULTRY PRODUCTS SECTION

During the year ending March 31st, 1944, shipments of poultry products by the Special Products Board to the British Ministry of Food were as follows:

12,897,449 pounds of dried eggs
261,000 pounds of dressed poultry

The Board also entered into a contract with the Ministry of Food to supply an additional 2,000,000 pounds of frozen dressed poultry, and were instrumental in arranging with the United States Government to take 3,000,000 pounds of frozen dressed poultry. This latter, however, was exported by the trade in Canada. Actual shipments of the above amounts did not take place until after March 31st.

Of the dried powder shipped to Great Britain, 3,349,973 pounds were shipped in 5 ounce containers suitable for household use and 9,547,466 pounds in 14 pound containers suitable for restaurant and army use.

During the month of March, the Director of Egg Supplies for the British Ministry of Food paid a visit to Canada. Meetings were held at different points throughout the Dominion and opportunity afforded to those primarily concerned to learn something of the remarkable way in which dried eggs had contributed to the food supply of the British people. For Great Britain, dried eggs have become one of the greatest single food contributions in the war. They have become the standby for hot meals when other foods fall short and that in meeting this demand, Canadian dried eggs have proved to be an amazingly good product.

Grade standards for dried eggs and uniform requirements for their manufacture have been worked out with the co-operation of the National Research Council and the Science Service of this Department. These requirements are said to be some of the most drastic required for any food product, the reason for this being the extreme susceptibility of the egg melange to bacteriological contamination. Egg albumen is a common culture medium used in regular laboratory practice and it has been found necessary to maintain, not only the highest possible sanitary standards for the equipment used, but also an exact temperature control of the product at all times during the process of manufacture.

The surprising developments of the year have been the increase in production, Board purchases to the end of March for the first three months of 1944 being 847,149 cases as against 329,112 cases for the same period in 1943 and 367,608 cases in 1942. Indications are that there will be no difficulty in filling the export contract in 1944.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SECTION

The following products were delivered on contracts with the British Ministry of Food:

From the 1942 crop -

954,370	pounds	dehydrated	potatoes
44,040	"	"	cabbage
56,190	"	"	carrots
40,740	"	"	turnips

From the 1943 crop -

4,180,680	pounds	dehydrated	potatoes
867,928	"	"	cabbage
747,285	"	"	carrots
462,502	"	"	turnips
13,088	"	"	beans
7,000	"	"	onions
1,125,600	"	evaporated	apple
160,968 $\frac{1}{2}$	barrels	apples	(fresh)
199,998	boxes	apples	(fresh)

Note: Figures for dehydrated vegetables and evaporated apple are incomplete, as shipments of these products are still going forward.

In addition, shipments of dehydrated vegetables were made to the Armed Forces in and around Canada.

Twelve firms are operating thirteen vegetable dehydration plants in Canada.

FLAX FIBRE SECTION

The price schedule in agreements with the Ministry of Supply, for the United Kingdom, and Commodity Credit Corporation, agency of the United States Government, was amended effective September 15th, 1943, authorizing an increase of 10 cents per pound on all grades of scutched flax.

During the year, the following quantities of flax and tow were purchased and shipped:

United Kingdom	-	7,598,605 pounds,	value \$ 1,911,930.54 [*]
United States	-	741,890 "	319,461.64
Total		8,340,495	\$ 2,231,392.18

^{*} Includes \$27,803.45 inland freight paid from rail shipping point to Eastern Canada seaboard.

FIELD AND VEGETABLE SEEDS SECTION

Alfalfa, Clovers and Grass Seeds. - Early in 1943, it was recognized that prices obtainable for certain agricultural seeds used in the United States and other allied countries, were considerably higher than prices obtainable in Canada under the established price ceilings. Under Order-in-Council P.C. 5423, the Board was authorized to purchase and become the sole exporter of surpluses of certain agricultural seeds to be determined by the Minister and to arrange for the distribution to producers of each class of seed of any net profits resulting from its transaction. Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Alsike and White Clover mixture, were included in the classes of seed named by the Minister. The Seed Export Office at Lindsay, Ontario, was established to act as purchaser for the Board of quantities of the kinds of seed mentioned above, that were surplus to Canadian requirements, and to export these surpluses to allied nations.

The following quantities of forage seed were exported by the Board in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1944:

(a) <u>To the United Kingdom</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u>
Alfalfa	352,100 pounds	\$ 187,493.22
Alsike Clover	487,350 "	174,031.01
Alsike and White Clover Mixture	190,950 "	73,515.75
Altaswede Clover	60,000 "	27,000.00
Timothy	536,040 "	54,944.10
(b) <u>To the United States</u>		
Alfalfa	79,770 "	28,351.25

In order to secure for producers the full advantage of export outlets, recognized seed dealers were authorized to issue participation certificates to all producers on the basis of the total primary cleaned seed delivered. At the end of the shipping season, the value of the Participation Certificate will be determined by apportioning the surplus, if any, on the year's transactions, to the total poundage as shown by the participation certificates for each particular kind of seed.

Garden Vegetable Seeds. - Agreements between the British Ministry of Food and the Special Products Board, for the production of various garden vegetable seeds, commenced last fiscal year were continued. During the year ending March 31st, 1944, the Special Products Board shipped to the British Ministry of Food 60,361 pounds of various garden vegetable seeds valued at \$116,103.61.

On order of the British Ministry of Food, the following vegetable seed production was contracted for with producers, to be delivered from the 1944 crop: bean 25,000 pounds; beet 57,500 pounds; cabbage 8,625 pounds; carrot 173,000 pounds; cauliflower 2,000 pounds; cucumber 5,000 pounds; leek 8,625 pounds; lettuce 40,000 pounds; onion 199,100 pounds; peas 2,907,750 pounds; radish 170,000 pounds; squash 10,000 pounds; tomato 4,000 pounds.

Contracts have been arranged with growers of biennial crops for seed to be delivered from the 1945 crop as follows: beet 40,000 pounds; cabbage 10,000 pounds; carrot 50,000 pounds; leek 4,000 pounds; onion 149,000 pounds.

Other Seeds. - During the year 22,400 pounds of flax seed (Bison and Royal) and 500 pounds of tree seeds, having a total value of \$3,525.00, were exported to the British Ministry of Food by the Special Products Board.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO SECTION

Order-in-Council establishing regulations governing the exportation of certified seed potatoes to countries other than the United States was made applicable in and to the Province of New Brunswick, effective August 31st, 1942. This was the only province in which the regulations applied for the year ended March 31st, 1944.

Shipments of certified seed potatoes by the Board, on a shipper's quota basis, totalled 73,533 bushels. These were sold to the Government of Uruguay delivered at Saint John, N.B., for the sum of \$160,530.15, which amount was distributed in full to the shippers concerned through official Board channels.

Board prices were established for shipments made by the trade to countries other than the United States, and were changed from time to time as the season advanced and conditions warranted.

Shipments totalling 184,000 bushels to Cuba, 62,000 bushels to Venezuela and 4,200 bushels to Dominican Republic were made at approved Board prices on credits advanced by the shippers concerned. Assistance was rendered the shippers in securing cargo space and export permits.

Lack of cargo space prohibited acceptance of substantial business offered by other allied countries and Argentina.

A P P E N D I X

ASSISTANCE TO APPLE GROWERS

	<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>		<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>		<u>ONTARIO</u>
	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1939-40	\$ 3,115,705.32	\$ 881,062.91	\$ 2,234,642.41	\$ 37,641.96	\$ 4,097.82
1940-41	2,471,015.34	1,399,204.48	1,071,810.86	616,693.41	3,819.10
1941-42	1,768,670.13	352,672.73	1,415,997.40	311,434.37	-
1942-43	2,470,239.02	474,032.29	1,996,206.73	261,414.06	-
1943-44	1,187,666.00	-	-	55,000.00 (Estimated)	-
	\$ 11,013,295.81	\$ 3,106,972.41	\$ 6,718,657.40	\$ 1,282,183.80	\$ 7,916.92

FERTILIZERS SUBVENTIONS

	<u>Fiscal Year 1942-43</u>			<u>Fiscal Year 1943-44</u>		
	<u>No. of Farmers</u>	<u>Tons of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Amount of Subvention</u>	<u>No. of Farmers</u>	<u>Tons of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Amount of Subvention</u>
Total	160,057	197,834	\$ 970,314.78	162,285	217,784	\$ 828,818.48

ASSISTANCE REGARDING LIME FOR SOIL AMENDMENT

	<u>Fiscal Year 1943-44</u>	
	<u>Tons of Lime</u>	<u>Amount of Assistance</u>
Total	23,537,283	\$ 213,275.60

FEEDS - FREIGHT ASSISTANCE

Comparison of Freight Assistance on Western Grain and Feed shipped to Eastern Canada and British Columbia, by fiscal years, from the inception of the policy on October 20th, 1941 to March 31st, 1944.

<u>October 20, 1941 to March 31, 1942</u>				<u>Fiscal Year - 1942-43</u>				<u>Fiscal Year - 1943-44</u>			
Grain (Bu.)	Millfeeds-m Screenings-s (tons)	Amount of Assistance	Grain (Bu.)	Millfeeds-m Screenings-s (tons)	Grain (Bu.)	Amount of Assistance	Grain (Bu.)	Millfeeds-m Screenings-s (tons)	Grain (Bu.)	Amount of Assistance	
East	23,034,006	229,635-m 38,674-s	\$ 4,090,365.88	45,643,158	588,861-m 48,225-s	\$ 9,170,355.58	98,091,395	597,533-m 39,790-s	\$ 14,643,431.80		
B. C.	2,209,747	12,240-m 600-s	366,215.25	4,501,917	37,946-m 3,392-s	241,955	1,003,856.01	6,463,023	53,649-m 985-s	127,071	1,360,143.15
Total	25,243,753	241,875-m 39,274-s	\$ 4,456,581.13	50,145,075	626,807-m 51,617-s	241,955	\$ 10,174,711.59	104,554,418	651,182-m 40,775-s	127,071	\$ 16,003,574.95
<u>SUBSIDY ON WHEAT</u>											
				<u>1942-43</u>		<u>1943-44</u>					
				<u>Amount of Subsidy</u>		<u>Amount of Subsidy</u>					
Total	-	Canada	\$ 708,315.98			\$ 4,075,646.75					

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SHIPPED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

<u>1940</u>		<u>1941</u>		<u>1942</u>		<u>1943</u>	
Quantity (lbs.)	Value	Quantity (lbs.)	Value	Quantity (lbs.)	Value	Quantity (lbs.)	Value

MEAT BOARD

Bacon	331,000,000	\$	425,617,941	\$	600,013,000	\$	675,000,000	\$
Pork Offals	2,300,098		12,689,924		10,646,923		11,400,000	
Canned Pork	-		-		6,000,000		11,900,000	
Lard	-		4,400,000		-		-	
Hog Casings	-		-		455,000		758,000	
Total Value		\$ 61,094,000.		\$ 71,581,000.		\$ 122,148,000.		\$ 151,423,000.

<u>1940</u>		<u>1941</u>		<u>1942</u>		<u>1943</u>	
Quantity (lbs.)	Value	Quantity (lbs.)	Value	Quantity (lbs.)	Value	Quantity (lbs.)	Value

DAIRY PRODUCTS BOARD

Cheese	93,081,238	\$ 13,009,759.	115,392,071	\$ 16,595,917.	142,092,573	\$ 29,392,867.	114,112,763	\$ 22,822,553.
Evaporated Milk	36,065,376	\$ 2,817,056	30,895,632	\$ 2,632,723	32,083,344	\$ 2,953,697	14,439,744	\$ 1,428,933.
Butter							7,088,506	\$ 2,939,555.

PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY THE SPECIAL PRODUCTS BOARD 1941 TO 1943

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Exports in 1941 out of 1940 crop:

	Quantity	Value
Canned Apples	702,511 cases (10's)	\$ 1,341,603.52
Evaporated Apple	61,997 cases (50's)	151,924.06
Apple Pomace, Dried	931,106 lbs.	23,659.03
Fruits in SO ₂ for Jam	6,428 bbls.	166,261.20
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,683,447.81

Exports in 1941-42 out of 1941 crop:

Fresh Apples	1,199,990 boxes (bushel)	\$ 2,106,245.24
Fresh Apples	111,044 bbls (3 bu.)	340,316.25
Fresh Onions	880,000 lbs.	24,000.00
Evaporated Apple	116,147 cases (50's)	348,441.00
Dried Apple Pomace	2,104,334 lbs.	69,612.38
Concentrated Apple Juice	3,982 bbls.	124,181.90
Canned Tomatoes	300,000 cases (24's)	651,577.07
Assorted Fruits in Pulp for Jam	6,491,915 lbs.	384,274.95
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,048,048.79

Exports in 1942-43 out of 1942 crop:

Dehydrated Vegetables	7,814,905 lbs.	\$ 919,984.81
Strawberries in SO ₂	3,260 bbls.	117,339.62
Tomato Puree	28,798 4-gal. cans	64,795.50
Tomato Pulp	51,779 cases (12's)	255,005.59
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,357,125.52

Exported in 1943-44 out of 1943 crop:

Fresh Apples (British Columbia)	199,998 boxes (bushel)	\$ 480,788.32
Fresh Apples (Nova Scotia)	160,968½ bbls. (3 bu.)	771,924.85
* Dehydrated Vegetables - potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips	9,199,969½ lbs.	3,744,617.12
Green Beans	13,088 lbs.	12,760.80
Onions, Dried	8,000 lbs.	5,600.00
Evaporated Apple Rings	3,360,000 lbs.	436,800.00
Canned Corn	1,000 cases	3,092.25
		<hr/>
* Up to May 31/44 - Contract not completed.		\$ 5,455,583.34

POULTRY PRODUCTS

1941 - Shell Eggs:

Board	13,715,610 doz.	\$ 3,643,612.88
Non-Board	1,620,990 doz.	430,530.00
	<hr/>	
	15,336,600 doz.	\$ 4,074,142.88

1942 - Shell Eggs

Dried Eggs	4,133,460 doz.	\$ 1,324,943.21
	11,567,149 lbs.	11,833,634.14

1943 - Dried Eggs

Poultry	11,744,000 lbs.	\$ 13,985,397.49
	253,699 lbs.	93,190.96

SEEDS

Exported in 1941 - Nil

Exported in 1942-43 out of 1942 crop:

To United Kingdom -

Alfalfa	180,120 lbs.	\$ 73,769.66
Corn (Compton's Early)	400 bus.	1,240.00
Flax (Bison)	150 bus.	480.00
Flax (Royal)	200 bus.	670.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 76,159.66

To United States - Alfalfa

79,770 lbs.	28,351.25
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\$ 104,510.91

SEEDS (Continued)

Exported out of 1943 crop to April 30th, 1944:

Forage Crop Seeds

To United Kingdom -

Alsike	487,350 lbs.	\$ 174,031.01
Alsike and White	190,950 "	73,515.75
Timothy	536,040 "	54,944.10
Alfalfa	352,100 "	187,493.22
Altaswede Red Clover	60,000 "	27,000.00

1,626,440 " \$ 516,984.08

To United States - Alfalfa

44,950 " 14,638.50

1,671,390 " \$ 531,622.58
Vegetable Seeds

Beans	7,641 "	\$ 932.01
Lettuce	2,041 "	1,853.40
Onion	36,356 "	103,679.20
Radish	14,000 "	5,760.00
Cauliflower	248 "	3,720.00
Cucumber	75 "	159.00
	60,361 "	\$ 116,103.61

Other Seeds

Flax	22,400 "	\$ 2,520.00
Tree Seeds	500 "	1,005.00
	22,900 "	\$ 3,525.00

FLAX FIBRE

Exports to Great Britain:

<u>Processing and Agreement Year</u>	<u>Amounts of Flax Fibres (All Grades) Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>
1940-41	Nil	Nil
1941-42 (August 12 - Sept. 15/42)	1,721,536	\$ 369,143.10
1942-43 (Complete Year)	7,571,990	1,694,851.73
1943-44 (Sept. 15/43 - March 31/44)	4,574,894	1,174,811.78

Exports to United States:

1941-42	Nil	Nil
1942-43	931,729	\$ 379,943.71
1943-44 (Sept. 15/43 - March 31/44)	135,792	63,593.77

Total Exports:

1940-41	Nil	Nil
1941-42	1,721,536	\$ 369,143.10
1942-43	8,503,719	2,074,795.44
1943-44 (Sept. 15/43 - March 31/44)	4,710,686	1,238,405.55

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

1942 - To Republic of Uruguay	36,022 - 50 kilo crates	\$ 108,966.55
	17,520 - 50 kilo crates	52,998.00
Total	53,542	\$ 161,964.55
1943 - To Republic of Uruguay	40,120 - 50 kilo crates	\$ 160,530.15

Assistance was also rendered in securing charters and allotting space for shipments to other countries.

Note: The figures quoted in this appendix are not always for fiscal years but in some instances are for crop years, or calendar years, and for this reason they do not necessarily agree with amounts quoted in this report and in previous reports of the Board.

